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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: BROADCAST RECEIVER
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Description

- 1 The present invention relates to a method for accessing additional services broadcasted besides a main service, and an apparatus and a signal used therefore, as described in the respective preambles of claims 1, 15 and 20.
- 5 In digital broadcast systems, it is common to broadcast besides main services like music services additional services, for example news services, weather services, or stock exchange services. Such additional services may typically be low bit rate services, which are transmitted and updated several times a day. Using a receiving device, it is therefore possible to access such additional services besides the main services at the same time. Accordingly, a user can be informed about the weather while at the same time listening to music, for example. Alternatively or additionally, such additional services might also interrupt the main service.
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- 15 For a user it would be very convenient, if this kind of additional services would be up to date and available every time the receiving device is switched on. To achieve this, it would be possible to permanently transmit those additional services. However, as the broadcast data of an additional service is usually a part of the broadcast data of a corresponding main service and thus is transmitted at the same time as the main service broadcast data, a permanent broadcasting of the additional services would result in a lowered data capacity of the main service. This, however, would mean a lowered quality of the main service.
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- 25 To solve this problem, US-5,101,510 proposes a radio traffic report receiver which is capable of providing up to date traffic announcements which are transmitted in time intervals which are dimensioned approximately such that they correspond to an average broadcast cycle for traffic announcements. To do this, the radio traffic report receiver continuously monitors an updating bit of the traffic announcements, i.e. continuously activates at least the parts of the receiver needed for receiving the traffic announcements. In a preferred embodiment a scheduler activates said parts of the receiver needed for receiving the traffic announcements in approximated time intervals to monitor the updating bit. After having received the traffic announcements, the scheduler causes the radio traffic report receiver to enter its sleeping state again. Thus,
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1 announcements are up to date even if the receiver had been switched off.

However, if transmission conditions of the additional services like updating rates change over the time, it is no longer possible to use a receiving device as
5 described above, because this receiving device works best for fixed retransmission cycles. Thus, it would be necessary to reprogram the update rates in the receiving device by a radio manufacturer, which is very inconvenient and costly.

10 Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved method for accessing services provided by at least one service provider by using a receiving device, which ensures that the accessing process is possible even if transmission conditions of the respective services are changing over time.

15 To solve this object, the present invention provides a method of accessing at least one additional service temporarily included within a respective main service provided by a respective service provider, said accessing process using a receiving device connectable to said respective service provider, which is
20 characterized by the steps of extracting from a main service presently received by said receiving device service information about at least one of said corresponding additional services, and accessing at least one of said additional services about which service information was extracted according to said respective extracted service information.

25 Further, the present invention provides a broadcast signal being sent from a service provider to a receiving device for providing said receiving device with a main service, which is characterized by containing service information about at least one additional service provided by said service provider indicating how
30 to access said at least one additional service.

In addition, the present invention provides an apparatus for accessing at least one additional service provided by at least one service provider, said apparatus comprising receiving means connectable via at least one service channel to
35 said at least one service provider for receiving at least one additional service from said at least one service provider, a user interface for informing a user and for controlling said apparatus by said user, and a processing unit connected to said receiving means and to said user interface, said apparatus be-

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- 1 ing characterized by a scheduler means connected to said processing unit for
controlling said process of accessing said at least one additional service, a
service information memory means for storing service information needed by
said scheduler means to control said apparatus, and a service data memory
5 means connected to said processing unit for storing service data extracted by
said receiving means from said at least one additional service according to said
service information.

Further preferred embodiments of this methods, the broadcast signal and the
10 apparatus according to the present invention defined in independent claims 1,
15, and 20, respectively, are described in the respective subclaims.

An important aspect of the invention is that all service information needed by
the receiving device to access an additional service is included and transmitted
15 within a main service currently received by said receiving device. For example,
within a music service as a main service presently received, the service infor-
mation about several additional information services like news services is in-
cluded. The receiving device may access the news services according to the
service information included in the music service. In other words, each time of
20 accessing a main service or each time the service information included in a
currently received main service changes may have an influence upon the fur-
ther "behaviour" of the receiving device, as these events may provide new serv-
ice information to the receiving device, respectively.

25 The information included in a main service may also comprise service informa-
tion about main services itself. For example, the service information of a first
music service may include the starting time and the service channel of a con-
cert transmitted in the future by a second music main service, which is then
accessed according to said service information. As another example, the serv-
30 ice provider may cause the receiving device to switch to another main service
transmitting important news which should be known by the user. In other
words, the service information included in a main service is not restricted to
additional services, i.e. the term main service is not necessarily related to the
content of the service, like an audio service, but necessarily provides schedul-
35 ing information for one or more additional services.

The service information included in a main service currently received may not
comprise only information about additional services provided by the same

1 service provider, but may also include service information about services pro-
vided by other service providers. For example, service information included
within a main service of service provider A may contain information about
main or additional services only provided by service provider B.

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In a first step, the receiving device extracts the service information from a
main service which is presently received by the receiving device. This step can
be executed on demand, in regular time intervals or permanently. In a second
10 step, which is optional, the extracted service information is stored in the re-
ceiving device or is monitored to inform the user. Then, in a third step, the re-
ceiving device processes the extracted service information and accesses addi-
tional services according to said extracted information. The receiving device
may, for example, successively access all additional services for which service
information has been found within the main services currently received, re-
15 spectively, or may just pick out some of them.

The execution of the second step, i. e. the storing of the extracted service in-
formation and its content, has the advantage that necessary service informa-
tion about accessing additional or main services is immediately available after
20 switching on the receiving device. The receiving device does neither have to
"wait" until the service information is sent nor to extract the service informa-
tion again from a main service.

The third step may be executed while leaving the first two steps, i. e. the ac-
25 cessing process may be executed only on the basis of the stored service infor-
mation, if all necessary information to access a service is already available in
terms of stored service information. The stored service information may con-
tain instructions to access a news service every hour, for example. The corre-
sponding accessing process is then performed exclusively on the basis of that
30 stored service information. Only when the transmission conditions of the news
service change, the stored service information is updated accordingly by ex-
tracting new service information from a main service currently transmitted by
the corresponding service provider, and the next accessing processes of the
news service will be executed on the basis of the updated, stored service infor-
35 mation.

The advantage of the above described mechanism is that the user does not
need to know any details about transmission conditions or accessing data from

- 1 the respective services, as this information is transmitted and processed
automatically by the receiving device. The receiving device figures out itself
whether, for example, the update rates of an additional service have changed,
as this is indicated by new service information included in the main service
5 presently received, which is accessed by the receiving device. As a result, the
change of the service information influences the accessing behaviour of the re-
ceiving device. In other words, the receiving device automatically adjusts itself
to changing transmission conditions. The service information can be updated
by extracting new service information containing the updated transmission
10 conditions from the main service presently received.

If the services to be accessed, like in the example given above, are transmitted
only at several times, the corresponding service information may contain time
information indicating transmission times of the respective services to the re-
ceiving device. The time information may include the next absolute transmis-
sion time of a news service, for example. In case of several service channels in-
between the receiving device and the service provider the service information
preferably includes service channel information about several services showing
which service channel will be used when transmitting a corresponding service
20 from a service provider via the service channel to the receiving device, respec-
tively. The service information may also include a service ID and a service
name to enable the receiving device to distinguish between the different serv-
ices, respectively.

- 25 While accessing an additional service, the receiving device preferably extracts
service data therefrom, respectively, and stores the extracted service data in
the receiving device, or monitors it. For example, news data may be extracted
from a news service, which is immediately monitored and/or stored in the re-
ceiving device.

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The user may control the accessing process of services by subscribing into a
service list containing entries representing available services of service provid-
ers. For example, when switching on the receiving device, the receiving device
extracts service information from a main service currently received and shows
35 all available additional services contained within the service information to the
user in form of the service list. Further, the receiver may also scan all or a
part of all receivable main services to respectively extract service information

- 1 therefrom and including it into the service list. The user then subscribes to
wanted additional services which should be accessed by the receiving device.
The receiving device then only accesses those additional services subscribed by
the user. The process of subscribing may update the stored service informa-
5 tion, as subscribed additional services are memorized in terms of stored serv-
ice information.

This principle can be applied to the case when the receiving device is in a de-
activated status, i. e. the receiving device is switched off by the user. In such a
10 case, a built-in scheduler means (in the following referred to as scheduler) of
the receiving device takes control over the receiving device. The scheduler acti-
vates the receiving device every time when a additional service which is tempo-
rarily transmitted and subscribed by the user is transmitted to the receiving
device. The respective additional service is accessed and the service data con-
15 tained therein is stored within the receiving device. At this time, the receiving
device may also extract service information from a main service currently re-
ceived in order to check if the service information contained therein has
changed. If it has changed, then an update process is executed, which means
that the changed service information is extracted and stored in the receiving
20 device. Then, the scheduler causes the receiving device to enter again into its
previous, for example deactivated status. At the transmission time of the next
additional service subscribed by the user the scheduler again activates the re-
ceiving device or necessary parts thereof for accessing this additional service.
The process of accessing is executed on the basis of the service information
25 stored within the receiving device which might be updated during the previous
accessing process, as described above.

This means that each wake-up cycle of the receiving device may have an influ-
ence upon an accessing process of the next wake-up cycle.
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The advantage thereof is that even in the switched-off state the receiving de-
vice is able to update service data transmitted by the respective additional
service which will result in that the user has always updated service data and
service information when switching on the receiving device. Thus, the always
35 updated service data stored in the receiving device can immediately be moni-
tored and thereby checked by the user. It is also possible that the receiving de-
vice switches on from time to time just to update the service data.

1 Problems might occur, if two additional services subscribed by the user are
transmitted at the same time to the receiving device. In this case, it is not pos-
sible to access both additional services, if the receiving device can only receive
one additional service at the same time. To solve these problems, the scheduler
5 manages the time order of different accessing processes assigned to different
additional services transmitted at the same time. This managing process is
preferably done according to the stored service information. This means that
the user can set the priority levels. For example, the additional service
subscribed last by the user is provided with the highest priority. The managing
10 process can also be done on the basis of the service information extracted from
a main service at the moment. This would mean that the service provider can
set the priority levels. Therefore, the service information may include priority
information indicating which of several additional services has the highest pri-
ority in the case that these additional services are transmitted at the same
15 time.

If the receiving device is in its activated state, it preferably accesses only that
additional services which are transmitted over the same service channels used
by currently received main services, which ensures that no interruption of the
20 main service presently received occurs. For example, a music service will not
be interrupted while accessing a news service when the news service uses the
same service channel as the music service.

The possibility of activating and deactivating the receiving device offers the ad-
25 vantage that a lot of energy can be saved in contrast to always keep the receiv-
ing device in its activated state, which would be generally necessary to keep
the stored service data up to date. In order to save even more energy, the
scheduler may eliminate subscribed services in the service list, if the power re-
sources of the receiving device fall below a predetermined limit. As a conse-
30 quence, the receiving device would be activated less frequently which leads, as
described above, to an additional saving of energy.

From a different point of view, the invention described above provides a
method for a service provider to adjust receiving devices receiving services
35 from the service provider to transmission conditions changing over the time.

To realize this, the present invention provides a special broadcast signal to
transfer services from a service provider to the receiving device. This broadcast

1 signal contains additional information in addition to the main service. Preferably, service information about several additional services for instructing the receiving device how to access these additional services provided in the future is included within the broadcast signal.

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For example, the additional information comprises time information being structured such in that it comprises an information to enable the receiving device the access of a subscribed service, e. g. at least one absolute time of a next transmission of a corresponding additional service, or at least one relative 10 time to a full hour, if said corresponding additional service is transmitted every hour, or the time of the beginning of the day plus at least one repetition rate of the corresponding additional service. Moreover, the additional information may contain priority information about different services being transmitted at the same time to the receiving device.

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Further advantages and embodiments of the present invention will be explained below in conjunction with the following drawing.

20 **Fig. 1** shows a flow chart describing a preferred embodiment of the process of activating and deactivating a receiving device including an accessing process of an additional service and an corresponding updating cycle of service information and service data in the receiving device according to the present invention;

25 **Fig. 2** shows a flow chart describing a subscribing process to choose additional services to be accessed by the receiving device according to the present invention;

30 **Fig. 3** shows a flow chart describing a process of updating information in a receiving device in the case that the receiving device is in its activated state;

Fig. 4 shows a schematic drawing of a preferred embodiment of a receiving device according to the present invention.

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In the following description, referring to Fig. 1, a preferred embodiment of a method for updating service information and service data stored within a re-

- 1 receiving device is given for the case that the receiving device is deactivated by
the user.

In the first step S1, the user switches the receiving device off. This causes a
5 built-in scheduler of the receiving device to take control over the device. The
scheduler sets a wake-up timer to the time when the next additional service
subscribed by the user will be transmitted to the receiving device, this step S2
is performed on the basis of stored service information. In the next step S3,
the wake-up timer switches the receiving device to the deactivated state. In the
10 next step S4, the wake-up timer regularly monitors/checks/determines if a
wake-up time corresponding to the transmission of the next additional service
has been reached. If this is the case, then in a next step S5 the receiving de-
vice is switched on. In step S6, the receiving device is connected to a service
channel corresponding to the additional service to be received. In a further
15 step S7, the additional service is accessed, and an updating process is exe-
cuted, which means that service information as well as service data is ex-
tracted from the additional service, which is stored in the receiving device.
Then, the process returns to step S2 again. Steps S2 to S7 are repeated until
the user switches the device on again.

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Preferrably, but not necessarily in step S6 additional information concerning
priorities of different additional services transmitted at the same time to the
receiving device is taken into account as described above.

- 25 In the following, a preferred embodiment of a process subscribing to a service
will be given with reference to Fig. 2.

In a first step S8, a user of a receiving device turns to a main service provided
by a service provider. In the next step S9, all additional services provided by
30 the service provider are shown on the receiving device. Then, in step S10, the
user subscribes to one of the additional services displayed in step S9. Having
done this, in step S11, service information stored in the receiving device is up-
dated, accordingly. In the next step S12, the receiving device determines
whether the user wants to subscribe to a further additional service. If the user
35 wants to, the process returns to step S10. Steps S10 to S12 are repeated as
long as the user wants to subscribe to another additional service. Then, the
process returns to step S8.

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Preferrably, but not necessarily in step S10 during the step of choosing a service additional priority information is taken into account as described above. For example, the user can specify different priorities corresponding to different 5 additional services, if the additional services may be transferred at the same time to the receiving device. These priorities may also be set by the service itself according to the service information extracted from the service chosen in step S8 or according to service information stored in the receiving device.

10 Referring to Fig. 3, an example of an updating process of service information and service data is given, when the receiving device is in its activated state.

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In a first step S13, the user turns the receiving device to a main service provided by a service provider. This causes the scheduler to check whether that of 15 the subscribed additional services which will be transmitted next will be received over the same service channel as the main service turned to in step S13. If this is the case, this additional service is accessed and the service information and the service data contained therein is stored in the receiving device. If the additional service transmitted next is transmitted via another serv- 20 ice channel, than that tuned to in step S13, this additional service will not be accessed, and the receiving device will wait until the next additional service will be transmitted. In other words, only those additional services which are transmitted on the same service channel as the main service tuned to in step S13 are accessed. If the priority of an additional service is set to a specific 25 level, the currently received program, e.g. an audio program, may be interrupted for said additional service, e.g. in case of an emergency interruption.

Referring to Fig. 4, a preferred embodiment of an apparatus of a receiving de-vice according to the present invention will be given. A receiving device 1 com-30 prises a receiving means 2 connectable via at least one service channel 2a to at least one service provider 3 for receiving respective services from the cor-responding service provider 3, a user interface 4 for informing a user about infor-mation stored within the receiving device and for controlling the receiving de-vice by the user, and a processing unit 5 connected to the receiving means 2 35 and to the user interface 4. The receiving device 1 further comprises a sched-uler means 6 connected to the processing unit 5 for controlling the process of accessing services, the scheduler means 6 comprising a service information memory means 7 for storing service information needed by the scheduler 6 to

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- 1 control the receiving means 2, and a service data memory means 8 connected to the processing unit 5 for storing service data extracted by the receiving means 2 from at least one service according to the service information.
 - 5 Preferably, the scheduler means 6 comprises a wake-up control means 9 connected to the receiving means 2 and the processing unit 5 for activating or deactivating the receiving means 2 and the processing unit 5.

Further, the scheduler means 6 may comprise a timer 10 connected to a wake-up control means 9 for providing the wake-up control means 9 with the actual time.

The receiving means 2 may comprise means for receiving services transmitted (not shown), and may further comprise means for receiving services transmitted wireless or transmitted by cable (not shown).

Optionally, as shown by broken lines in Fig. 4, the receiving device 1 further comprises an conditional access means 11 which decrypts an encrypted service in case an access is permitted, e.g. after paying for that service. This conditional access means 11 might be arranged within the scheduler means 6, but the arrangement is not limited thereto.

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